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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXVI. APRIL, 1850. No. 4.

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Published Monthly by the American Colonization Society.

☞All letters relating to the business of the American Colonization Society, as well as the African Repository, and all applications for the passage of Emigrants to Liberia, should be directed to the *Rev. W. McLain*, Washington City.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI.] WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1850. [No. 4.

Appropriation by the State of Virginia.

An act making appropriations for the removal of Free persons of Color.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid annually, for the period of five years, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, First and Second Auditors, for the time being, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, any two of whom shall be a quorum for said purpose. Whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced to the said Board of Commissioners, that any number of free persons of color *now free* and residents of this State, and their children, shall have been actually transported to the colony at Liberia, or other place on the western coast of Africa, or that they shall have been embarked for transportation thither, from within the limits of this Commonwealth, by the American Colonization Society, it shall be lawful, and the said Board of Commissioners are hereby required to issue their warrant on the treasury of this Commonwealth, for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the costs of transporting and subsisting such free persons of color for a limited time, on the said coast of Africa, payable to the authorised and accredited agent or agents of the said American Colonization Society: *Provided*, That the sum or sums which may from time to time be thus expended, shall in no one year exceed the amount hereby appropriated for such year: *And provided further*, that not more than the sum of twenty-five dollars shall be allowed by said Board of Commissioners for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid, of any free person of color above the age of ten years, and not more than the sum of fifteen dollars for the transportation and subsistence of any free person of color under the said age of ten years, and the said Board of Commissioners are hereby required to keep an account of all moneys disbursed under the authority of this act, and to make an annual report thereof to the General Assembly, showing the ages and sex of such free persons of color as may be transported from this Commonwealth, and the counties, cities or boroughs, from which they may have been respectively removed, together

with other facts or suggestions as they may deem interesting or proper.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Board of Commissioners constituted under the second section, may at their discretion, employ the agency of the Virginia Colonization Society to effect the object contemplated in this act.

4. This act shall be in force from its passage.

—

In order to induce the Free Negroes of this Commonwealth to migrate therefrom, and to provide further means to aid therein.

1. *Be it further enacted,* That an annual tax of one dollar each shall be and the same is hereby levied upon every male free negro of the age of twenty-one years, and under fifty-five years, to be ascertained and assessed on each by the commissioner of the revenue in every year, and collected by the sheriffs or other collectors of the public revenue as other public taxes or levies upon free negroes are collected. All such taxes shall be accounted for with the Auditor in the present year, and every year hereafter, and paid into the treasury as other public taxes. And an account therefor shall be raised on the books of the auditor and treasurer. The fund arising from this source shall be applied to the removal of free negroes from this Commonwealth, in the manner prescribed in the foregoing sections of this act, and in addition to the appropriation therein made, or in such manner as the Legislature may at any time prescribe. And it shall be the duty of the county and corporation courts, to charge the legal tax for the seal of court and attestation of every copy of registration delivered by them to any free negro, and to account with the auditor of public accounts for such tax, and pay the same into the treasury as other taxes on law process; except that they shall designate the same, so as to enable the auditor and treasurer to enter all such moneys to the account directed to be raised in the preceding part of this section; and the same shall be applied to the objects thereof.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every free negro so taxed and assessable as well to report himself to the commissioner of the revenue as for the commissioner to call on him.

—

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

This act as here amended passed the Senate on Monday the 12th of March, 1850, and was sent to the House and signed and became a law on Tuesday the 13th of March.

It will be a matter of general joy among our various readers that the above *act* has been passed by a decided majority in the Virginia Legislature, and is now in full force. It is a grand moral demonstration of the immense importance of the work of colonization. It sets an example worthy of imitation by every State in the Union; and which, we have reason to believe, will ere long be followed by many!

The act makes an appropriation of $30,000 a year for five years, to which is also to be added the proceeds of a tax of $1 on each male free colored person between the ages of 21 and 55. It is supposed there are about 15,000 who are subject to this tax. We are therefore

safe in estimating an average of $10,000 from this source, after making allowance for all contingencies. The amount of the actual appropriation may therefore be safely put down at $40,000 a year, or $200,000 for five years. This is a liberal appropriation, and does honor to the State.

While we say thus much, and could say a great deal more, in praise of the act, we may be permitted also to say that it contains something in the form of a limitation which we greatly regret. The reader will observe that in the second section it is "provided further, that not more than the sum of $25 shall be allowed by said board of commissioners for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid of any free person of color *above* the age of *ten years*, and not more than the sum of $15 for the transportation and subsistence of any free person of color *under* the said age of *ten years*."

Now the actual average expense of this transportation and subsistence of each person, *young and old*, is $50. This does not include the salaries of agents and physicians either in this country or in Liberia. The most rigid economy cannot reduce the expense below that sum.

It thus at once appears that the appropriation made by the State does not cover half the expense of colonizing a person under 10 years of age, while it only covers half the expense of colonizing one over that age. Without assistance from some other source, therefore, not an individual can be removed out of the State to Liberia by this splendid appropriation of $40,000 a year!

In order that the Society may avail itself of the assistance here offered, it must raise from some other source a much larger amount. Were we to send none but those who are over ten years old, we should have to raise $40,000 in order to use the $40,000 appropriated by the State. While for every *one under* that age we must raise $35.

Who can fail to perceive therefore that unless voluntary contributions are poured in upon us, with a liberal stream, the work of colonization must stand still, notwithstanding here are at our command $40,000! What an appeal is here made to the benevolent in all parts of the country.

The question will undoubtedly be asked, "why did not the Legislature leave out this limitation and do the thing handsomely?" We are not able to give any very satisfactory answer to this question. It is probable, that the present form of the appropriation, is the best that the friends of the cause could obtain. There prevailed in the Legislature, a very general sentiment, that the time had now arrived when *something ought to be done*, on the subject. But what to do, and how to do it, were open

L. of C.

questions, about which there was much difference of opinion. In both Houses there was much discussion as to the details of the bill. Its present form is doubtless the result of a compromise. There is room for improvement in it, and the experiments which we shall make during the first year, will indicate what ought then to be done, to render effectual the good intentions of the Legislature.

Public attention is now directed to colonization, as a great object of state policy. The largeness of the appropriation shows how deep a hold the subject had upon the consciences of gentlemen who advocated it. They well knew what their constituents expected of them. It becomes the friends of the cause every where to respond to this Legislative patronage with increased vigor and liberality.

It is possible that still another motive actuated the Legislature in limiting the amount applicable to each emigrant; viz. a willingness to *help those* who would *help themselves.* In a memorial presented to the Legislature from an influential source, we find the following paragraph.

"Let there be an appropriation of $30,000 a year for five years, and let the amount appropriated to each emigrant be limited to $25. This will deport 1,200. We may suppose that number will be found, who with suitable direction and encouragement will readily exert themselves to earn a sum equal to the State appropriation to secure their passage and settlement." Elsewhere the intimation is made that the citizens of the several counties might be prevailed upon to contribute at least half the expense of removing their own free colored population, if the State would appropriate the remainder.

Here then is a policy by which the liberality of the State may be rendered available. It will however require very prompt action to accomplish any thing during the first year. So far as our experience goes, we are led to believe that there are very few of the free colored people who are able at present to pay half their own expenses, or who can by any probable means become so during this year. Those who are *able* to do it are the very ones most unlikely to be *willing* to emigrate.

Therefore whatever is done for the great majority of them, must be done by others.

If the citizens of any county or of any number of counties, will agree to provide the means, say $25 for each one over ten years of age, and $35 for each one under that age, who will go to Liberia, we will pledge ourselves to make a demonstration of what can be done in removing the free people of the State which shall surprise and astonish even the most sanguine on

the subject, and shall convince the next Legislature that with adequate means, the work can be done to their entire satisfaction!

Will any of the counties do this? We should like to receive some pledges on the subject? Are there not some few individuals in each county who will assume the responsibility of giving us the pledge and then perform the labor of raising the money to redeem it? It will then only remain to find the people who are willing to emigrate, and secure their departure.

It will be perceived that by the provisions of the act, the male free colored people between the ages of 21 and 55 are to be taxed $1 each to create a fund for the transportation of such as are willing to go. There are doubtless very few among the whites who will consider this a hard or unreasonable provision. But suppose we extend the provision a little farther. A similar tax upon the *white population* would go very far toward making up the amount needed for the removal of the *whole free* colored population. Would not the whites consent to such a tax? Would it not be cheaper in the end by far than to retain this class of people in the State.

Suppose a county has 500 free people in it. It would cost $25,000 to remove them to Liberia and support them there six months. The State will give say $10,000 of this. The white population of the county is perhaps 25,000. A tax of 60 cents each would make up the amount required. We doubt much whether there is a county in the State which would not consent to such an arrangement.

Unless some such plan as this is adopted, we perceive that it will not be in our power to do any thing which will at all come up to the expectations of the friends of the cause in the State. We have already this year sent out about 400 emigrants. We were in debt considerably at the beginning of the year. Our debts now amount to upwards of $25,000. To pay these, will require the greater part of our ordinary receipts during the balance of the year. Where then are we to get money to send out additional emigrants? We cannot "call it from the vasty deep!" We have no Californian resources. It is not probable that Congress will, during the present session, appropriate that $80,000,000 for this purpose which Mr. Webster suggested and said he would vote for. We have therefore no other present resource than the benevolence of a generous and sympathising public!

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held a few days after the above act passed the Legis-

lature of Virginia, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved,* That we consider it all-important to make a special effort in Virginia, to raise by voluntary contributions an amount sufficient, with the amount appropriated by the State, to meet the expenses of colonizing all the free persons of color who are willing to emigrate to Liberia from the State.

Resolved, That in view of the immense importance of sending emigrants from Virginia to the full amount of the appropriation by the Legislature, we will appropriate for this purpose, from the general fund of this Society whatever money is at our disposal, consistent with the liquidation of our present debts, and the obligations we owe to emigrants from other States.

Resolved, That an earnest appeal be made to our Auxiliary Societies, and friends in all parts of the country for means to embrace this favorable opportunity of enlarging our operations, and making it possible for us to use this $40,000 placed at our disposal."

We have assurances from the managers of the Virginia Colonization Society of their hearty co-operation and persevering efforts to advance the cause. We can assure our friends too that whatever the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society can do in the premises, shall be done.

We therefore feel authorized to call upon all the clergy of all denominations in the State, to lend us their aid, to bring the cause prominently before their people: to call upon the rich to make liberal contributions, and the poor to cast in their mite: upon all true Virginians to help us to the extent of their ability, to carry out this important system of State policy! By immediate, united and persevering action, results the most desirable can be accomplished.

The idea seems to have arisen in many minds that an immediate effort ought to be made in Virginia to raise $30,000 by private subscription. One of our correspondents says, "You have doubtless heard what our Legislature has done for you! My fear is that the small amount allowed to each individual will embarrass you. I would therefore propose this remedy. Let $30,000 be immediately subscribed by individuals. The *State* has spoken, now let the people respond! It can, it must be done." Another correspondent says, "I congratulate you on our State appropriation of $30,000. Is the law in such a shape as to render it available? This is a good time to strike for $30,000 more in Virginia, by private subscription. 'Strike while the iron is hot.'" Another says, "our Legislature has looked generously on the cause. It is matter of the profoundest gratitude that they have acted so liberally. But still I know that they have done only half enough. How shall the

deficiency be made up? Cannot $30,000 now be raised by private contributions! A double motive urges it. The actual good it will do—and the making fast the State's appropriation! *One dollar* now *given* is *two dollars secured!* Suppose you open a subscription for this purpose. Let $30,000 be raised. VIRGINIANS cannot be insensible to this appeal. They must be liberal now beyond what they have been. If they are not, they are unworthy sons of worthy sires."

We could give other sentiments and suggestions coming from our friends in the State. But these are sufficient. We are inclined to act upon the suggestions here made, and to open at once a subscription for raising $30,000 in Virginia. We invite our friends to send in their names. Large amounts are most desirable, but small ones will be thankfully received. We shall put *this appeal* into the hands of at least 3,000 in Virginia. If they were to give us only $10 each, it would make at once the $30,000! Some of them will give us more than that amount. Others will perhaps forget the subject and not give us any thing. By means of the public papers many more than 3,000 persons will see and read this appeal. May their souls be stirred within them, to do something in the present emergency! Whatever is done *effectually*, must be done speedily! With anxious solicitude we shall await a response from the people.

The late Expeditions for Liberia.

ABSENCE from home has prevented our earlier noticing the departure of the Liberia Packet, and the Chieftain, with emigrants for Liberia.

The Liberia Packet sailed from Norfolk the 26th of January, with 136 emigrants; the Chieftain from Savannah, Geo., the 14th February, with 167 emigrants.

We subjoin their names, ages, &c., for the information of all concerned.

List of Emigrants

By the Liberia Packet, Capt. Howe, from Norfolk, Va., January 26, 1850, for Monrovia and Bassa, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
	Augusta Co., Va.						
1	Harvey McClure,	37	Farmer -	read & write	-	Free	
2	Jenetta McClure, -	38	-	-	Presby'n	Slave	By Misses
3	Isaac Lewis " -	13	-	-	-	do.	bella an
4	Annis " -	11	-	-	-	do.	cas M

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
5	John P. McClure,	9	-	-	-	Slave	By Misses 'Isabella and Dorcas M. Doak.
6	Maria "	7	-	-	-	do.	
7	Jas. Harvey "	5	-	-	-	do.	
8	Philander "	3	-	-	-	do.	do. do.
9	Sarah A. "	1	-	-	-	do.	do. do.
10	Jenetta Hawpe,	42	-	Read	Method't	do.	R. W. Bailey.
	Murfreesboro, N. C.						
11	Ned Capehart,	40	Farmer	-	-	do.	T. Capehart.
12	Thomp. Capehart,	25	do.	-	-	do.	do.
13	Eliza Capehart,	30	-	-	-	do.	do.
14	Jackson "	11	-	-	-	do.	do.
15	Martha "	13	-	-	-	do.	do.
16	Julia "	9	-	-	-	do.	do.
17	Nancy "	7	-	-	-	do.	do.
18	Francis "	5	-	-	-	do.	do.
19	Perry "	3	-	-	-	do.	do.
20	Henrietta "	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
21	August. Capehart,	17	Farmer	-	-	do.	do.
22	Isom Capehart,	25	-	-	-	do.	do.
23	William Kimberly,	25	Coachman	-	-	do.	do.
24	Samuel Capehart,	27	Farmer	-	-	do.	do.
25	Jerry Capehart,	19	do.	-	-	do.	do.
26	John Capehart,	23	do.	-	-	do.	do.
27	Mary Capehart,	35	-	-	-	do.	do.
28	Edward "	16	-	-	-	do.	do.
29	Catharine "	11	-	-	-	do.	do.
30	Caroline "	5	-	-	-	do.	do.
31	Ellen "	3	-	-	-	do.	do.
32	Ben. "	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
33	Judith Capehart,	24	Washer	-	-	do.	do.
34	Elizabeth "	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
35	Annis Capehart,	30	Farmer	-	Baptist	do.	do.
36	Anthony "	8	-	-	-	do.	do.
37	Peter "	6	-	-	-	do.	do.
38	Collar "	5	-	-	-	do.	do.
39	William "	3	-	-	-	do.	do.
40	Pruma "	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
41	Sarah Capehart,	15	-	-	-	do.	do.
42	Thad. Capehart,	14	Farmer	-	-	do.	do.
43	Oratio Capehart,	19	do.	-	-	do.	do.
44	Cesar Capehart,	29	do.	-	-	do.	do.
45	Hannah Capehart,	28	Cook	-	Baptist	do.	do.
46	Rozetta Capehart,	50	Washer	-	-	do.	do.
47	Lewis "	13	-	-	-	do.	do.
48	Ann "	10	-	-	-	do.	do.
49	William "	6	-	-	-	do.	do.
50	Bershaba "	3	-	-	-	do.	do.
51	Milley "	1	-	-	-	do.	do.
52	Wash'n Capehart,	24	Farmer	-	-	do.	do.
53	And wife Rose	-	Seamstress	-	-	do.	do.
54	Joseph, their child,	-	-	-	-	do.	do.
55	Coreana Capehart,	60	-	-	Baptist	do.	do.
56	Susan Capehart,	29	Seamstress	-	-	do.	do.
57	Harriet "	10	-	-	-	do.	do.
58	Andrew "	7	-	-	-	do.	do.
59	Frank "	5	-	-	-	do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
60	George Capehart, -	2	-	-	-	Slave	T. Capehart.
61	Henry Capehart, -	15	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
62	Isaac Capehart, -	14	do.	-	-	do.	do.
63	Jerry Capehart, -	18	do.	-	-	do.	do.
64	Marg't Capehart, -	8	-	-	-	do.	do.
65	Alfred Capehart, -	21	Shoemaker	-	-	do.	do.
66	George Capehart,	36	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
67	Moore Worrell, -	47	do.	Reads -	Baptist -	do.	Jas. Worrell.
68	Betsey Worrell, -	48	-	-	do.	do.	E. D. Brett.
69	Moore " -	8	-	-	-	do.	By friends of the parents.
	—						
	Jefferson Co., Va.						
70	Jacob Snyder, -	56	Farming -	Reads -	Presby'n	Slave	William Engle.
71	Sarah Snyder, -	46	-	-	-	Free	
72	Margaret " -	7	-	-	-	do.	
73	Catharine " -	5	-	-	-	do.	
74	Winney " -	1¼	-	-	-	do.	
	—						
	Huttonsville, Randolph Co., Va.						
75	Peter See, - -	54	Farming -	-	-	Slave.	Mrs. Marg't See.
76	Catharine See, -	19	Housew'k	-	-	do.	do.
77	Samuel " -	17	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
78	Rachel " -	14	Housew'k	-	-	do.	do.
79	Aaron " -	12	Farmer -	-	-	do.	do.
80	Anna " -	10½	Housew'k	-	-	do.	do.
81	Sally " -	9	do.	-	-	do.	do.
82	Robert G. " -	7	do.	-	-	do.	do.
83	Ellen " -	3	do.	-	-	do.	do.
	—						
	Fredericksburg.						
84	Matilda Bundy, -	36	Cook, washer, seamstress and farm hand.	-	Baptist -	Slave	Miss Fanny M. Bernard.
85	Robt. Randolph (Matilda's children.)	16	House svt.	-	-	do.	do.
86	Louisa "	14	do.	-	-	do.	do.
87	Mary "	13	Washer,	-	-	do.	do.
88	Martha "	10	-	-	-	do.	do.
89	Rosetta "	8	-	-	-	do.	do.
90	Lucy "	6	-	-	-	do.	do.
91	Clarissa Bundy	2	-	-	-	do.	do.
92	Mosanna "	3 ms	-	-	-	do.	do.
93	Mima Lomax, -	25	House and farm work	-	-	do.	do.
94	C. Colson (her child)	4	-				
95	John Lomax, -	28	Blacksmith	-	-	Free.	
	—						
	Montgomery Co., Va.						
96	Cyrus Melvin, -	73	Farmer -	-	Method't	Slave	Dorothea Bratton,
97	Milly Melvin, -	69	-	-	-	-	do. do.
98	Harry Melvin, -	45	Farmer -	reads a little	-	-	do. do.
99	Iremus Barnett, -	69	-	Can read -	Method't	-	do. do.
	—						
	Lexington, Va.						
100	John V. Henry, -	51	Teacher -	English -	do.	Free.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or Slave.	By whom emancipated.
101	Sally, his wife, -	40	-	Read -	Method't	Bought by the husba'd	
102	Lavinia L. } Chil'n.	20	-	English -	do.		
103	Mary Julia, }	17	-	do.	do.		
104	John P. W. }	10	-	do.	-	-	
105	Wm. Henry, adop'd	4	-	-	-	-	
106	Patrick Henry, nep.	24	-	English -	Method't	Free.	
107	Diego Evans, -	39	Trader -	do.	do.	do.	
108	Jane, his wife, -	30	-	Read -	do.	do.	
109	James H. F. } Children.	8	-	-	-	do.	
110	Richard P. }	7	-	-	-	do.	
111	Lavinia Ann, }	5	-	-	-	do.	
112	John, }	4	-	-	-	do.	
113	Sally Limas,	46	-	-	Method't	Bo't & freed by the husb'd, who is now dead.	
114	John Campbell, } Her child'n.	22	-	-	-		
115	Theodore, }	19	-	-	-		
116	Lewis, }	16	-	-	-		
117	James, }	14	-	-	-		
118	William, }	13	-	-	-		
119	John Limas,	26	House svt.	-	Method't	Slave.	J.A. Cummings.
120	Ellen, his wife, -	25	-	-	do.	-	
121	Joshua, } Chil	1 2/3	-	-	-	-	
122	John Patrick, }	3 ms	-	-	-	-	
123	John H. Toleston,	26	Farmer -	-	Method't	Free.	
124	Eliza, his wife, -	22	-	-	-	do.	
	Lynchburg, Va.						
125	Louisa Miller, -	25	-	-	-	-	Samuel Miller.
126	Samuel Miller, -	18	-	-	-	-	do. do.
	Richmond, Va.						
127	Thos. H. Mitchell,	20	-	-	-	Free -	
	Portsmouth, Va.						
128	George Keyser, -	23	-	-	Method't	-	Wm. Harrison.
	Newbern, N. C.						
129	Andrew Dickinson,	42	-	-	Episco'l.	-	} Purchased by
130	Susan Dickinson, -	45	-	-	Method't	-	} friends in N.
131	Julia Dickinson, -	12	-	-	Episco'l.	-	} York.
132	Isaac Dickinson, -	5	-	-	-	-	
	Franklin Co. N. C.						
133	William Russell, -	21	-	-	-	-	By will of Thos.
134	Richard Russell, -	20	-	-	-	-	T. Russell.
	Philadelphia, Pa.						
135	Charles West, -	25	-	-	-	-	
	New York.						
136	Allen B. Hooper, -	27	-	-	-	-	

NOTE.—These 136, added to the total number previously sent (6,653,) make 6,789 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Chieftain, Capt. Drinkwater, from Savannah, Ga., February 14th, 1850, for Sinou, Liberia.

The following are the names, ages, occupation, &c., of the slaves of the late Major Jacob Wood, formerly of Darien in Georgia, and by his will left free; viz:

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	What Church member of.	Remarks.
1	Marlboro,	40	Agriculturist,	-	One family.
2	Phorbo,	40	-	-	
3	Ishmael,	1	-	-	
4	Guy,	50	Teamster,	-	One family.
5	Patty,	45	-	-	
6	Priscilla,	25	-	-	
7	Manson,	30	Cooper,	-	
8	Tom,	40	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	One family.
9	Fanny,	35	-	-	
10	Caesar,	50	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	One family.
11	Leah,	30	-	do.	
12	Old Joe,	70	Carpenter,	-	One family.
13	Willoughby,	60	-	-	
14	Amy,	30	-	-	
15	Caty,	20	-	-	
16	Peggy,	35	-	-	
17	Little Willoby,	2	-	-	
18	Anthony,	1	-	-	
19	Hannah,	2	-	-	
20	Sye,	30	Agriculturist,	-	One family.
21	Louisa,	21	-	-	
22	Pink,	1	-	-	
23	Stephen,	30	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	One family.
24	Sarah,	20	-	do.	
25	Clarissa,	25	-	-	One family.
26	Lydia,	1	-	-	
27	Camilla,	5	-	-	
28	Billy,	45	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	One family.
29	Else,	35	-	do.	
30	Josey,	20	Agriculturist,	-	
31	Edy,	14	-	-	
32	Daniel,	25	-	-	
33	Louisa,	50	-	-	
34	Maria,	30	-	-	One family.
35	Ben,	10	-	-	
36	Binah,	2	-	-	
37	Joe Meredith,	50	Agriculturist,	Meth. Prea.	
38	Sally,	60	Nurse,	Methodist,	
39	Jack,	35	Waggoner,	-	
40	Violet,	30	-	Baptist,	One family.
41	Delia,	16	-	-	
42	Rachael,	14	-	-	
43	Mary,	6	-	-	
44	Sophia,	3	-	-	
45	Solomon,	1	-	-	
46	Will,	50	House serv't,	-	One family.
47	Jenny,	45	-	-	
48	Chance,	20	Agriculturist,	-	
49	Franky,	35	-	-	
50	Lenah,	12	-	-	
51	Rose,	8	-	-	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	What Church member of.	Remarks.
52	Henry,	45	Overseer,	-	One family.
53	Sophia,	40	-	-	
54	Colta,	18	-	-	
55	Charles,	35	Agriculturist,	-	
56	Mary,	30	-	Baptist,	
57	Scipio,	16	-	-	
58	Robert,	14	-	-	
59	Clarinda,	12	-	-	One family.
60	Lizzy Jane,	10	-	-	
61	Marlboro,	7	-	-	
62	Hamidy,	5	-	-	
63	Else,	1	-	-	
64	Walker,	45	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	
65	Sukey,	30	-	do	One family.
66	Anthony,	10	-	-	
67	Sandy,	8	-	-	
68	Abbo,	65	-	-	
69	Polidere,	20	Agriculturist,	-	African.
70	Milo,	50	-	-	
71	William,	35	Coachman,	-	
72	Mary,	25	-	-	One family.
73	Lewis,	8	-	-	
74	Sukey,	60	-	-	
75	Sandy,	35	Blacksmith,	Bapt. Prea.	
76	Dinah,	40	-	Baptist,	
77	Peggy,	18	-	-	
78	Charlotte,	16	-	-	One family.
79	Judy,	14	-	-	
80	Bella,	8	-	-	
81	Abby,	5	-	-	
82	George,	1	-	-	
83	Daniel,	50	Miller,	-	
84	Mary,	45	-	-	
85	Maritta,	20	-	-	One family.
86	Harry,	14	-	-	
87	Eve,	3	-	-	
88	Elias,	1	-	-	
89	Frances,	45	-	-	
90	Alexander,	21	Agriculturist,	-	
91	Jenny,	18	-	-	One family.
92	Charlotte,	Inf't	-	-	
93	Sye,	30	Agriculturist,	-	
94	Bess,	45	-	-	
95	Nancy,	55	-	Baptist,	
96	Anna,	35	-	Methodist,	
97	Eliza,	33	-	-	
98	Sylvia,	30	-	Methodist,	
99	Sally,	4	-	-	
100	Willis,	3	-	-	One family.
101	Carolina,	1	-	-	
102	Russel,	25	Agriculturist,	Baptist,	
103	Nanny,	40	-	do.	
104	Charles,	12	-	-	
105	David,	10	-	-	
106	Tinah,	3	-	-	
107	Sylvia,	2	-	-	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	What Church member of.	Remarks.
108	Tira,	65	-	Baptist, -	
109	Phillis,	30	-	do.	
110	Pompey,	40	Agriculturist,	-	One family.
111	Betsey,	6	-	-	
112	Pindar,	3	-	-	
113	Junius,	70	-	-	
114	John,	35	Agriculturist,	-	
115	Lucy,	30	-	-	One family.
116	Linda,	6	-	-	
117	Ben,	40	Agriculturist,	Baptist, -	
118	Rose,	30	-	-	
119	Harriet,	7	-	-	One family.
120	Rinah,	3	-	-	
121	Caty,	65	-	-	
122	Peter,	65	Agriculturist,	Bapt. Prea.	
123	Lilly,	55	-	-	
124	Tironne,	31	Carpenter, -	-	One family.
125	Emily,	30	-	-	
126	James,	30	Agriculturist,	-	
127	Jim Roper,	50	do.	-	One family.
128	Polly,	40	-	Baptist, -	
129	Rachel,	65	-	-	
130	Rose,	25	-	-	One family.
131	Charles,	-	-	-	
132	Pink,	-	-	-	
133	William Goldnan,	45	Eng. & Carp.	-	
134	Priscilla,	45	Cook & was'r	-	
135	Jane,	25	Seamstress, -	-	
136	Robert,	22	Drayman, -	-	
137	Eugenia,	4	-	-	
138	Edmund,	16	-	-	
139	James,	8	-	-	
140	William Henry,	2	-	-	
141	Andrew,	-	-	-	
142	John,	25	Agriculturist,	-	
143	Mary,	30	-	-	
144	Old Manson,	60	-	Bapt. Prea.	
145	Flora,	35	-	-	
146	Sam,	Inf't	-	-	
147	Charity,	"	-	-	
148	Elenor,	"	-	-	
149	Sampson,	30	-	-	
150	Scilla,	30	-	-	
151	Tom,	70	-	-	
152	Phebe,	60	-	-	
153	Fanny,	50	-	-	
154	William,	70	-	-	

Of these people, the executor, Dr. Charles West, remarks: "These people have all lived as the slaves of the same master for more than twenty years, and most of them have been in his family for a much longer period. They are a sensible, orderly and industrious people—have been used to the culture of rice, sugar cane, corn and cotton. They understand the preparation of rice for market, and the manufacture of sugar.

"There are several barrel coopers, two carpenters, and William Gouldman is a very ingenious blacksmith and house carpenter, has had the management of a steam saw and rice mill, and has acted as engineer on board of a steamboat.

"I believe that all were born as slaves, unless the native Africans were not.

"We do not know whether they have any friends in Liberia; they may be slightly acquainted with some of the emigrants from Savannah.

"William Gouldman can read and write; but we do not know of any other case."

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
	Charleston, S. C.						
155	James H. Tucker,	40	Merchant	Read -	Method't	-	Purchase.
156	Harriet, his wife, -	35	-	do.	do.	-	do.
157	James, his son, -	12	-	do.	-	Free.	
158	Isaac Johnson, -	44	Farmer -	read &write	Baptist	-	Purchase.
159	Phillis, his wife, -	38	-	-	do.	-	do.
160	Daniel,	17	Bricklayer	Read -	-	-	do.
161	Jacob L.	12	Carpenter	do.	-	Free.	
162	Amelia Susan'h	10	-	do.	-	do.	
163	Hannah Mon'a	7	-	do.	-	do.	
164	Sarah Ann,	5	-	-	-	do.	
165	Wm. Mintz,	3	-	-	-	do.	
166	Moses Izard,	1	-	-	-	do.	
167	Edward Wyatt, -	23	Cabinet m'r	Read.	Presby'n	do.	

His children.

NOTE.—These 167, added to the total number previously sent, (6,789) make 6,956 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1000.

Departure of Emigrants for Liberia.

SOME interesting services were held at Lexington, Va., on the occasion of the departure of the emigrants from that county, mentioned in another column, which we have not been able heretofore to notice.

Our correspondent says, "We had a farewell meeting on their account on Wednesday the 19th in the Presbyterian Church, which called a large audience. Col. Smith of the Military Institute, and Rev. Dr. Junkin, President of Washington College, addressed the congregation in effective speeches on colonization, and Maj. Preston addressed the emigrants in very appropriate terms. They were seated together on the right of the pulpit. The Pastor of the Church, the Rev. W. S. White, also addressed the meeting, and led in prayer. The following original hymns, composed for the occasion were sung; the first by the people led by the choir, and the last by the emigrants themselves. The whole services were impressive, and, I believe, of good effect for the cause."

BY MISS MARGARET JUNKIN.

Sung on the occasion of the departure of a party of Emigrants to Liberia.

From bosoms warmly beating,
We send across the sea,
An elder sister's greeting,
Liberia! to thee!
With firm and steady patience
Thou hast maintained thy way,
Till one among the nations,
We see thee stand to-day.

Thy beacon we are hailing,—
Its radiance clear and bright,
Across the waves is trailing
A stream of living light.
With fond and filial yearning,
Where'er they rest or roam,
Thy children are returning,
Called by that signal, home.

Home, where the hopes now centre,
That once were vague and vain—
Where bondage cannot enter,
To bind them down again:—
Home—free from all oppressions;
Home—where the palm tree waves,
Home—to their own possessions—
Home—to their grandsires' graves!

Not poor and empty-handed,
As first to us they came,
With superstition branded,
And want and woe and shame,—
Are we the race returning
Back to their native sod,
But with our laws—our learning—
Our freedom—and our God!

Ye who to-night are breaking,
With purpose strong and true,
The ties that still are making
These vallies dear to you—
Let not your spirits falter
With sorrowful regret,
For at one common altar,
We all can worship yet.

And when upon the pages
Of Afric's pilgrim lore,
The eyes of future ages,
The record shall explore
Of all her early actors,—
The grave, historic pen,
Among her benefactors,
Perhaps may rank *you* then!

Go, and may Heaven speed you—
The winds and waves control,
And o'er the ocean lead you
Safe to your destined goal,—
Nor let disease or dangers
Within your circle come,
And in that land of strangers,
Provide you friends and home!

Liberian Emigrants' Farewell.

By a gentleman.

Far away, our new home lieth,
And between—the wide sea rolls,
But a voice there ever crieth,
In our ears and in our souls—

Saying, Hither!—saying, hither!
Hither! ye, who men would be—
Saying, hither! saying, hither!
Oh, that voice from o'er the sea.

Ours may be a lot of trials,
Bravely we will meet them all,
For the sake of our dear children,
We will bear what may befall.

They will thank us—they will thank us,
When they reap what now we sow.
They will thank us—they will thank us,
When in death our heads lie low.

From our old home now we sever,
From our mountains and our vales,
To forget them never—never,
Till all life—all feeling, fails.

Dear Virginia! Dear Virginia!
Loved, Oh loved, wher'er we roam,
Dear Virginia, loved Virginia!
Farewell—farewell, dear old home.

The Legislature of Ohio.

Preamble and Joint Resolutions, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress in relation to the independence of Liberia, and for other purposes.

Whereas the colored emigrants from the United States, who have been settled on the coast of Africa by the agency of the American Colonization Society, are now organized into an independent republic, and have been acknowledged as such by the Governments of England and France; and, whereas, the influence exerted by the Colony in promoting civilization in Africa has been very beneficial, and promises extensive usefulness; and, whereas, intelligent colored men in the United States, who might be eminently useful in Africa, are unwilling to

emigrate to Liberia until its independence shall be acknowledged by the government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the independence of the republic of Liberia, and that they also be requested to use all honorable means to induce the free blacks of the United States to emigrate to that country.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
CHARLES C. CONNER,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 5, 1850.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, *Feb.* 6, 1850.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original roll now on file in this office.

SAM'L GALLAWAY,
Secretary of State.

Action by the Legislature of Indiana.

WHEREAS the policy of suppressing the "African Slave Trade" by an armed blockade has, upon the whole, proved an entire failure, said trade being as vigorous now as it was before the blockade was attempted; and, whereas, it is likely that England will soon make overtures to our General Government demanding a release from all treaty stipulation whereby she is obliged to keep her expensive fleet on the African coast, for the suppression of the slave trade; and, whereas, the Governments of the United States and England are convinced that some other plan must be adopted to check that traffic; and, whereas, the settlement of the African coast with colonies of civilized colored men is the cheapest and best plan of suppressing said traffic, being likewise calculated to further the work of colonizing our people of color, which plan of suppressing the trade is true American policy; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested, in the name of the State of Indiana, to call for a change of national policy on the subject of the "African Slave Trade," and that they require a settlement of the Coast of Africa with colored men from the United States, and procure such changes in our relations with England as will permit us to transport colored men from the United States, to Africa, with whom to effect said settlement.

GEORGE W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Reps.

JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 16, 1850.
JOS. A. WRIGHT.

Upon the above, the New York Observer makes the following judicious remarks:

"We have always advocated the colonization of the American negroes in Africa as the best means of securing at once the civilization of Africa, the abolition of the African slave trade, and the amelioration of the condition of the colored race among ourselves. At one time this project had few warm friends even among the conductors of the religious press in this country; while in Great Britain, through the influence of American abolitionists, it was decidedly opposed by those who made the highest professions

of regard for the negro. Time has rolled on; and while it has shown the utter worthlessness of the projects on which British philanthropy, with so much display, has lavished its millions, the few thousands expended by the rebuked friends of colonization in America have been blessed of God for the accomplishment of a mighty work; a work which now promises to go on till it ends, not only in the abolition of the African slave trade, but in the salvation and exaltation of the negro race throughout the world. The friends of the project are now multiplying rapidly. The preceding admirable preamble and resolution have just been adopted by both branches of the legislature of Indiana."

The Cedarville, Ohio, Colonization Society.

CEDARVILLE, GREENE CO., OHIO,
February 5, 1850.

Rev. WM. MCLAIN—

DEAR SIR:—The Cedarville Colonization Society held its fourth annual meeting on Monday, January 21st, 1850. And the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That as friends of the colored man in the United States, either as slaves or freemen, and of the African race, whether in Africa or elsewhere, it is our duty to sustain the cause of Colonization as the most effectual means of promoting the improvement, freedom, and honor of the entire race of the colored man.

2. *Resolved*, That there are, from the success of Colonization, increased motives why it shall be sustained with increasing energy and zeal.

3. *Resolved*, That the members of this Society in connection with others favorable to the object, memorialise Congress to recognize the Republic of Liberia, and that the memorial be forwarded to Hon. H. Clay, of the Senate, and Hon. R. C. Schenck, of the House of Representatives.

4. *Resolved*, That this Society will make an effort to raise one hundred dollars the ensuing year for the Colonization Society, by obtaining twenty subscribers of five dollars each.

The officers elected at said meeting, were

Rev. J. H. BUCHANAN, *Pres't.*
JOHN MILLER, *Vice Pres't.*
J. C. NISBET, *Secretary.*
JOHN ORR, *Treasurer.*

ROBT. JACKSON, JOHN HARBISON, SAM'L TOWNSLEY, JAS. M. BROWN, WM. REID, and J. R. HEMPHILL, Managers.

Our Treasurer will enclose $28 62 in this, being the amount of funds in his hands belonging to this Society.

I wish you to send whatever documents this Society is entitled to.

Yours, truly,
J. C. NISBET,
Secretary Cedarville Col. Society.

Letter from Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers.

UPPER ALTON, ILLINOIS,
February 1st, 1850.

Rev. W. MCLAIN—

DEAR SIR:—I am greatly obliged to you for your excellent publication, the African Repository, which you have sent me. I have read it with delight, and circulated it through the neighborhood, especial-

ly among the colored people in this region.

The colored Baptist Association meets annually in this neighborhood. It was the reading of the Repository and other publications relative to Liberia that caused that Association to send Mr. Ball to explore that country. Being always at their annual meeting, I took an active part in aiding him to visit Liberia. Mr. Ball's report of that country on his return, with regard to the health and productions, was very encouraging. But Mr. Ball being invited to dine with some of the wealthy colonists, and because they did not invite their laboring hired men, who were natives, to sit at the table with them, he was apprehensive that they would eventually be treated as slaves; that was the principal objection he had, and it had some weight with his brethren here. But if brother Ball lived in Liberia, and became worth ten or twenty thousand dollars, he would be the last man to invite his native hired hands to sit with him and his friends at the table; he would soon learn that there are, and always will be, hewers of wood and drawers of water among all the nations of the earth. However, I believe that a number of this Association will go eventually to Liberia, many of whom are very intelligent; some of them are now endeavoring to make a little money in order to go, being convinced that it will be better for them and their children. I am convinced, from what experience I have had, that it is of the highest importance to disseminate information among the free colored people by circulating the Repository, Liberia Advocate, and such papers as give an account of Liberia.

How many take your pamphlet and other papers on the subject of Colonization and let them be torn about their houses instead of giving them away and circulating them, especially among the free colored population? I think all interesting letters from the colonists in Liberia to their friends in this country ought to be published; such letters will have more weight with the colored people than any thing that a white man can write.

The address to the Ohio Legislature is a document of vast importance, and ought to be circulated, in pamphlet form, throughout all the United States. The abolitionists spare no pains to disseminate their papers, particularly among the free colored people—let us do likewise.

But, to come to the main object of my writing. Being a stranger to you, I would merely remark that I am a native of Old England, came to this western country thirty years ago, labored in the ministry, and travelled extensively, thousands and thousands of miles with little or no remuneration, had the happiness of baptising, on professions of faith in Christ, upwards of six hundred persons in this State and State of Missouri; constituted and assisted in constituting about thirty Baptist Churches, some of whom are numerous and wealthy, and ought to do much for the Colonization Society, especially in Missouri. I am now nearly 62 years old, and approximating the close of life. I wish to make a small donation to different benevolent Societies before I die. I have enough, through the blessings of God, to keep me from want while I live. I have nine children, but have no desire to leave much to them after my death, for it will do them no good; let them paddle their own canoe through this world as I have had to do. It is to be lamented that many who profess to be christians do but little for the cause of benevolence; but horde their

means for their children, and what they leave them generally proves a curse. The best plan we can adopt is to throw our children on their own resources, and that will teach them to be economical and careful.

I believe the Colonization Society is one of the most interesting benevolent institutions of the day. It is not merely calculated to deliver the free people of color from their present oppression; *but a method which God has decreed in Heaven that the wrath of man* should praise him; and that the avarice of men in bringing the slaves to this country originally, should be overruled for the civilization and evangelization of the whole continent of Africa; and as christians are said to be workers together with God, I feel like aiding in the accomplishment of *His* purpose as a weak, feeble, and unworthy instrument, for he always works by instrumentality. Therefore, I *enclose you a draft on Broadway Bank, New York, for thirty dollars, which will make me a life member of your noble Society.* When you receive the money, please let me know it immediately.

As we are commanded to provoke one another to love and good works, I have endeavored to get some of my neighbors to join me in becoming members of your Society, but they think the sum is too large and have not the money. Permit me very respectfully to suggest the following plan to enable those of limited means to become members of your Society, by paying in annual instalments from $3 to $10 or $15, and the Society to keep a book of account of the annual instalments, and when the payment of the $30 is completed, give a certificate of life-membership. The person who wishes to become a member in this way should always be required to pay the first instalment when he manifests his intention to become a life-member. By adopting some such mode as the above, I think a great number of life-members could be procured.

The American and Foreign Bible Society has adopted such a plan, which succeeds admirably in this western country. I send you a copy of their method. It is impossible for us, as a Society made up of individuals, to accomplish the great work of Colonization. I learn that ten thousand slaves are now at your disposal, and if they can be sent to Liberia, would be liberated immediately. Whenever it is practicable memorials should be presented to every State Legislature for aid to accomplish this great work, and why should not the General Government assist in this glorious cause? Our western States are becoming wealthy, and I think appropriations may be granted by some of them, if perseveringly and respectfully petitioned by the friends of Colonization.

This is the first letter I ever wrote to you, and from its length and incoherence (I know) you will wish it to be the last, but being a real friend of Colonization you must try to excuse it.

Yours, very affectionately,
EBENEZER RODGERS.

The writer is mistaken, in supposing we would wish the preceding to be the last letter he would write us. Not so. We should be glad to get many such. The $30 is one consideration. The spirit of devotion to Colonization is another. And the marks of good common sense on all the topics he touches, is another.

We hope the pure minds of many others will be stirred up to do likewise!

Call for a Colonization Meeting in Boston.

A friend has sent us the following call for a Colonization Meeting in Boston. In his letter he remarks, "A month ago, or so, some of our leading Merchants began to say, we must call a meeting in favor of Colonization—not a *mass* meeting, but a select meeting of 100 or 200, in some room of suitable dimensions. What this will amount to, remains to be seen. At any rate, it is the job of the Merchants who have started it."

We have not yet heard what were the final results of the meeting. We have however long marvelled that Boston Merchants took so little interest in Colonization and Liberia, and have been unable to explain the reason why!

BOSTON, *March* 4, 1849.

SIR:—Recent events have given a new aspect to the enterprise of Colonization in Africa. The Independence of the Republic of Liberia has been acknowledged by several of the leading powers of Europe, and the question of its formal recognition is now pending before our own government. That Republic has rapidly increased in territory, in population, in political and commercial importance, and in its influence over the surrounding barbarous tribes. The inefficacy of the system of blockades, and the efficacy of colonization, for the suppression of the slave-trade, have been demonstrated. The desire of the colored people of the United States for emigration, and the applications to the Colonization Society for assistance, both from those already free, and from masters in behalf of their slaves, have greatly increased, and are still increasing. These changes seem to demand our careful and united consideration.

We therefore respectfully invite you to meet with us and others, for mutual consultation and deliberation on this subject, at the Old South Chapel, in Spring Lane, on the evening of Wednesday, March 6, at 7 P. M.

That the meeting may have the best means of information, the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, who was formerly Governor of Liberia, and who is intimately acquainted with its concerns and those of the Society, has been invited, and is expected to attend and assist in the deliberations.

William Ropes, B. C. Clark, Albert Fearing, Hon. Daniel Safford, Israel Lombard, Benj. Sewall, Rev. S. K. Lothrop, Rev. William M. Rogers, Samuel Johnson, Moses Day, Hon. Tho. B. Curtis, T. R. Marvin, Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Jabez C. Howe, Ezra S. Gannett, D. D., G. W. Blagden, D. D., J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Samuel Barrett, D. D., Henry Plympton, Hon. Pliny Cutler, Thomas Tarbell, Daniel Kimball, Moses Sewall.

Letters from Liberia.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,

(Africa,) Nov. 12th, 1849.

REV. SIR:—Yours of the 30th of July, was duly received on the 17th of September. I was exceedingly happy to hear from you; also, the arrival of Messrs. Smith, Sharp and Martin's family. The newspaper you write of, I did not receive it. I did not think a letter from so humble an individual as I, would have been

worth a publication. My health is as good as I ever enjoyed in the Palmetto State. The emigrants on board of the Huma, speak well of the fare, also of the officers of the said vessel. His excellency the President, has been so kind as to let me have the use of an office in the government house. The September term of the Court of C. P. is in session; his honor Judge B. P. Yates, presiding. I appeared the humble advocate for two prisoners, one for burglary, the other for grand larceny. I was not quite successful in the first, but I endeavored to mitigate his punishment, which I effected—the latter, I obtained a verdict more through compassion than my feeble talents could authorize me to believe. Mr. Gurley's reception has been very cordially reciprocated; and, I doubt not he will return to America a three-fold advocate for Liberia progress: remove those local prejudices which heretofore existed in the United States, unfounded against our country. I wish you would give my office a publication in the Repository: that I will attend to the transaction of business for persons in America, in our courts, &c., &c. I honestly hope you have happily recoved from your indisposition.

Our natal day was gloriously celebrated. Every prudent feast was displayed to awaken in the veteran hearts emotions of joy, and inspire in young Liberia, lofty principles of patriotism, and justly appreciate our republican institutions. A very appropriate oration was delivered by a young fellow citizen, R. L. Stryker, Esq. I read, a day or so ago, a pamphlet on my table in my office, a publication which purports to be an attack upon the Chief Executive and Chief Justice of my country—enough to say, envy loves a shining mark—whilst the President was a guest of the citizens of New York. The writer of that article, can never expect to be the guest of the valet of the city council of New York. We did not believe a colored man in the United States would be so uncharitable as to manifest hostility to our ruler or country. If every colored man will soberly and dispassionately, witness the merits of Liberia's prosperity or adversity, will inevitably come to the conclusion that he is individually identified with all that concerns her. For years national legislation has been very stringent, and really the author of that article ought not to lose sight of these facts, and where legislation has been sub silentio, popular opinion has made up this vacuum. The destiny of Liberia is onward, and she seems to defy even time itself to obliterate her salutary institutions, and really the author of that article ought, for his malicious libel upon the character of such estimable citizens, make some reparation or retract his article. When they speak of us, as Shakspeare says, "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice." We will not indulge in any uncourteous epithets, but we would invite the gentleman to come over and partake of our hospitality, and be likewise a recipient of our country's freedom, and assist us in building a solid government to bequeath to posterity untarnished, a parchment, upon it written, love of liberty brought us here; and that will make all of our race seek its sod for our sepulcher, and leave it as a rich legacy to our descendants—inscribed on the pillar of our constitution, freedom to our race. I must conclude, as I have been interrupted very often since I commenced penning this profusion.

I have the honor to remain yours,

JOHN B. PHILLIPS.

To Rev. Wm. McLain,

Washington City, D. C.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
West Africa, Nov. 20, 1849.

REV. AND VERY DEAR SIR:—As I cautiously take the liberty of writing, I humbly solicit the condescension of your honor and reverence to accept a communication from a a transmarine stranger; and I hope, sir, that you will take the subject, together with its circumstances, for my apology.

The subject, sir, is the College. I think, sir, that the idea of giving to Liberia a college, is one of the grandest and most wise, more fraught with that economy of universal benevolence than any idea that perhaps ever entered into the hearts of any men, in any nation. The scheme is too grand, yea, entirely too large to have been developed in the hearts of Liberians; too high for England, and too deep for France; but just let a few of Columbia's expanding-hearted sons environ it, and it is borne aloft at once; thus a comparatively few men in America will effect more for Liberia than England, France and Russia combined! The B. F. M. P. C., has given us a school, called the Alexander High School; this has been going on one year; they have now given an iron school-house! ("Benedic anima mea Domino! et noli oblivisei omnes ejus beneficientia.") I have 16 promising students, whom I have been teaching ever since 1st January, 1849. The greater part of them have read through the Historia Sacræ, and are making rapid progress in Greek, besides other sciences; we go in school at 9, and often a half hour sooner, and we come out of school at 2 P. M., teaching generally 4½ hours a day. The minds of youth in Africa are, if possible, more susceptible of literary and scientific improvement, than any other part of the world; they cannot study intensely, I think more than 7 or 8 hours in 24. They may, with a short time of intermission and recess study 8 hours a day very profitably.

Rev. R. R. Gurley is here; he is a wonderful man; his coming to Liberia brought a general influx of joy through all the Republic. That portion of our people who are intelligent and good, who love themselves as they should, love Liberia their country; they are worthy and useful citizens, and these are they who love America! Now there is this remarkable fact about it, that those of the above named quality love America from proper motives, and for proper reasons, but would not go back there upon any terms whatever; but you know that we, of course, have some trifling, indolent persons here, as well as every other place, who never were, nor ever will be any important use to themselves or country; these always are murmuring and grumbling, even in America; they grumble here—yea, every place!

But, my dear sir, do not suppose that I am murmuring at, or underrating my population; very far from it, sir. I was observing how the different classes of men received Mr. Gurley; all so joyfully, but their fruitive excitement, arising from different sources, exhibited from different motives, of course produced various effects on the good man.

If you have any correspondence with Rev. John H. Gray, of Memphis, Tenn., please mention me to him, and tell me about him in, or through whatever medium you may choose.

Our B. F. M. P. C., has a very excellent station at "Kentucky," in Africa. We have a good and useful young missionary there, (H. W. Erskine.) We have recently organized a Presbyterian church there; it is certainly the best place for those good people who have a disposition

to make a good living by farming; even those whose means are very small, it being a beautiful and elevated site on the St. Paul's river, about 12 miles from Monrovia; rich land, well-timbered, and well watered, near, and on the same side of the river with Virginia, on the opposite side from Upper Caldwell. I think this is decidedly the best place that I have yet visited, (and I have visited from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas.) Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel can tell you all about Millsburg and White Plains—a select site for extensive operations of the M. E. Mission. Now Kentucky is situate 9 miles below Millsburg, on the same great river. I wish you would inform some good people who may desire to know of the best place in Africa, here they have the most salubrious air in the day, and then, at night, we have such a cool breeze that we cannot, like many other places, sleep without cover. Here we have excellent neighbours, both Americans and natives,—here we have Virginians, Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, &c.; we have (natives,) Golahs, Pezzeys, Bassas, Veys and Boatswains, (often called Bosons,) choice people. The Methodists have a church here.

Tell them (the people who may come) that I love them as my dear countrymen, and am working and paying to provide for them. Here is a good Presbyterian church and school, plenty of rich land, good timber, and cool water! Come and be happy!

And now, that high blessings from heaven may pour down upon you, and all yours, temporally and spiritually, soul and body, in time and in eternity, is the prayer of your missionary,

H. W. ELLIS.

REV. WM. MCLAIN,
Washington City.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
November 21, 1849.

REV. W. MCLAIN,

Dear Sir:—I take up my pen to communicate to you the intelligence of our arrival at this place in safety, hoping that you are in the enjoyment of good health.

The vessel anchored on the evening of the 18th of September. We were landed on the following morning, and met on the beach by our old friends and townsmen David and McBeth, who conducted us to the mansion of Judge Benedict, (that is, my family and Mr. Sharp and family.) The Judge and his excellent lady received us as though we had been old friends or relations. The whole party partook there of an excellent dinner. Mr. Sharp and family then repaired to the house of Mr. H. B. Mathews, formerly of Charleston. My family and self remained at the Judge's during the week, and received from the Judge and his esteemed lady a continuance of the greatest kindness and hospitable treatment. Mr. Martin and his family were, on their arrival, entertained at the house of Mr. Hilary Teague; and we were all located, subsequently, by the agent of the Colonization Society.

My first impressions of Monrovia are very favorable. I had no idea of seeing so many cows, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry roaming about; also of seeing several snug little saddle nags. There are, in the central part of the city, several fine and respectable buildings. There are also located through the town many well built and comfortable small houses, constructed of stone, brick and frame work. There are on the skirts of the city and suburbs many thatched houses of the native construction. I have seen fine and well finished bricks in quantities, that were burnt on the St. Paul's river. I also

visited the tannery of David Moore, Esq., where the skins of the native-breed bullocks are prepared for manufacture. Monrovia is built direct upon the Cape. The slope of the Cape is from the ocean downward to the river. Towards the top of the promontory the soil is impregnated with numerous beds of stone, and throughout the Cape are to be found, at intervening spaces, beds of this granite. And it is surprising to behold the prolific growth of plants and vegetation, as it would almost seem, amid the beds of stone. I visited Judge Benedict's fine coffee farm, of which you have no doubt been informed of its promising condition. But Monrovia is not destined to exist as a garden; her's is to be a great commercial emporium; the native trade is great; you perceive them conveying in their canoes across the river, rice, vegetables, fish and other commodities for sale or barter; they bring in stock also. I have mentioned only the above articles, as my investigations have not yet been directed to the higher articles of trade. Leaf tobacco seems to be unto them as fine gold. There are several pretty large trading houses, where you may procure provisions, dry goods, &c., at prices, of course, heavier than in America. Native labor is easily obtained for moderate compensation; indeed moderate, when paid in goods. The temperature here at this time is quite moderate; resembling our Carolina fall weather. The rains are mostly at night, and early in the morning: they are not very durable at this time. I presume that they are about breaking up. The great portion of the people here are respectable, courteous and intelligent; cheerful and contented also. Of the farmers located on the St. Paul's river I have seen many; they are fine looking yeomen. I have quizzed them about their willingness to return to America, and have found it to be "No" by acclamation. Whatever may be the opinions of the abolitionists respecting the *modus operandi* against slavery, let them no longer, if they regard truth and justice, pretend to assert, that colonization has not been the cause of the freedom and high elevation of thousands of the heretofore enslaved portion of the colored race; as most of those useful denizens just alluded to consist of that class of persons. Religious worship is proclaimed by the ringing of the church bells, and oh! what were my sensations, upon first uniting with a genteel, orderly and intelligent congregation at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by invitation, in the worship of Almighty God on the shore of Africa. With respect to the natives: I would have at once been struck with despair upon the first view of their habits and customs, but I regard the fact of their being willing and free in placing their children to be reared up in civilized families as a redeeming feature in their character; and presenting a bright ray of hope for the future civilization and redemption of Africa's heathen tribes. I called on President Roberts, and in retiring presented your kind letter of introduction to him. Gen. Lewis being absent from town, I left the letter directed to him with his agent. Should I be benefitted thereby I will advise you hereafter.

We have all been down with fever, but are now recovering.

With great respect, &c.,
I subscribe myself,
T. G. SMITH.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
Nov. 23, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity to transmit you a few lines,

communicatory of my position and prospects, in this elysium of happiness—this land of freedom.

You are aware of the time I embarked from Baltimore for Liberia; and though you have been frequently informed of the length of the "Packet's" trip *out* at that time, yet suffer me to say that after a passage of 53 days, I, for the first time in my life, was so highly privileged as to tread "free soil" *in deed and in truth.* As a consequence I was attacked with the great *bug bear*—the African fever—which is similar to the intermittent of the United States, and though I had three successive attacks, yet the whole aggregate thereof was not *more* than 21 days, and I doubt whether I would have had even *that* much had I not been so imprudent; but what shall I say? Can one who is famishing exist in the sight of the flowing stream, yea, *truly* within the running brook, and refuse to regale himself by quaffing the healthy draught? methinks the answer is a self-evident, *No!* Then, imagine to yourself *one* who never knew to drink at the political fount, in the land of his nativity; graciously placed in a position of social and political equality—though in a *strange land*—where the physical accompaniments are *all* perfectly genial, and the mount of eminence accessible; and such a *one* plunging into all those enjoyments of life, liberty and happiness, without fear or favor, and you will have the image of myself—in your mind—in the fruitions of unrestrainable liberty in Liberia. I have been in Liberia over twelve months, and for six-sevenths of the time have enjoyed as good health as I ever did in my life—you will thus be able to judge whether I am likely to be again prostrated by the acclimating fever.

I am very well satisfied with my now future home; one which is emphatically the *home of the colored man.* That one will have to suffer privations, and make sacrifices in coming to Liberia, is too true. But show me anywhere on the pages of history, the founding of any colony, the peopling of any new country, where the emigrants to, or settlers therein, were not deprived, *for a while at least*, of the comforts of life, and I will show you the *record* of a wonderful prodigy. It is a generally received proposition, and one too that has received the sanctity of an *apopthegm*, that, "*uncommon circumstances produce uncommon men*," and I believe its application remarkably appropriate to Liberia; you, sir, and the world, are too well acquainted with the *history* of this people, to need from me a recital thereof; indeed, had I the hardihood to attempt it, I have not the ability to prosecute it. *Your* acquaintance with Liberia can receive the identification of *years*, *mine*, only of *months.* But with my meagre acquaintance, my circumscribed knowledge, with what has been branded with the cognomen of "an experiment," I am convinced that the Liberians are a people worthy of commendation, and *not* condemnation. When there was no eye to pity and no arm to save, the keen perspicuity of a "Clay," with a host of others, beheld the forlorn and desperate state of the longlost, downtrodden and oppressed sons of bleeding Africa, in the western world; and the Herculean arm of their united efforts reached forth and snatched them as victims from relentless scourgers, and transplanted them in a redeemed and regenerated state, upon the shores of their *fathers*, "in the land of the free, and the home of the slave." And amid hardships, dangers, distresses, scorns and deprivations, this *hardy few* with but small accessions to their number, have, in the short space of a quarter of a

century, arisen to the recognised position of a free and independent state among the nations of the earth! And our destiny has just began. If its incipiency is so startling what will be its apex? History alone will be able to answer. The immortal mind of a Pythagoras was employed in a mathematical struggle, which engaged the powers of his soul, and when he discovered the now "47th" in the generosity of his spirit he sacrificed a hecatomb, and in the joy of his soul he exclaimed "Eureka! Eureka!" I have found it! I have found it! But a greater problem has been solved by our *modern political mathematicians;* it is that of a nation of colored freemen, standing "self poised and erect," administering their own government in the true spirit of political liberty. And in scanning the far future methinks I see the tide of religious and civil liberty, rolling incessantly from Liberia to the remotest bounds of Africa, and the waves thereof lashing the farthest extent of her oriental border, until every inhabitant of this vast continent shall stand disenthralled from darkness, superstition and idolatry, by the genial streams of liberty, equality and religion.

I hope I may not be charged with fanaticism in this expression of my feelings; although it would not be strange if such charges were alleged. Was not the founders of the A. C. Society branded with *worse* than fanaticism at the time they commenced their philanthropic enterprise? If 25 years ago, a man had stood up and in the spirit of political prophecy, had predicted that in the year 1849 there would be in existence upon the western coast of Africa, an acknowleged free and independent government of colored freemen; would he not have been stigmatized as insane? Yea, verily. Then I need not be astonished if I am reproached with the epithet of lunacy, for predicting the growth of Liberia, until its free and benign institutions shall encircle *all Africa*, and the government itself endure until the sun shall cease to shine, and the moon be turned to blood. The radiance of that light which was created by the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth rock, has already encircled in latitude Maine and California, and in its longitude it at once beams on the billows of the Atlantic, and kisses the waves of the Pacific. And so the light that now streams from *Montserrado's* rugged peak, will ere long claim *Atlas's* cloudy heights as its centre, and in radiant splendor will in common circumference, embrace alike the land of unsurpassed art,* with Ethiop's unknown region. You'll remember that "the only *rule* by which we judge the *future*, is the *past*."

In these conclusions I think I am supported by the principles of our free institutions, of which you are also acquainted, as every American citizen must be who is acquainted with the principles of his own government, as that of the United States stands as the *great model* of the Liberian. One citizen is possessed with constitutional rights and privileges in common with all other citizens; in all, are recognised certain "natural and inalienable rights and privileges; among these are life, liberty, and the right to acquire, possess, enjoy, and defend property." While all these privileges are vouchsafed, patriotic aspirations are encouraged, an honorable emulation is prized and cherished, as the liberal fruit from the Republican tree. The ends of society are anticipated, and all unite to strengthen the body politic, whereby the supremacy of government is maintained. Liberia's progress has formed a new era in

*Egypt.

the history of the world, and like a mighty talisman her influence must, it *shall* be felt, and, not *felt* because she does exist, but *felt*, because in her character lives the surety of her oncoming glory; *principles* that give energy to her march, and impels with the force of destiny. It being the government of the people, each one sees—by a mutual intelligence—more clearly their relative duties; the aspirations for improvement are largely developed; each is called on to lend their aid for the common good; each is expected to know their rights and maintain them; every encouragement is given to the literary enterprise, with every other means of improvement; the revealed religion is preached in its purity and power; the bible, with books of moral culture are at hand; the light of civilization and christianity has shed its benign influence upon us; no longer do we sit veiled in ignorance and moral gloom; no longer does the night of oppression and despair obscure our horizon; no longer does the shroud of mental and moral darkness, with its mildew influence, obtuse our minds; but our redemption has been effected, the nations afar off, have seen our light in vivid corruscations, their attention and admiration has been excited; the mighty impulse of kindred feeling with the magnet's influence have drawn them to us, and their language have been in letters as bright pearls, and every word as the shining gems upon the face of night; they have paid us courtesy, and implicitly declared that, here, has "a nation been born in a day."

While I thus give expression to my heart-felt sentiments concerning my adopted country, as a whole, I am constrained to give vent to my feelings on another subject. I have lately seen in a publication a very scurrilous article, purporting to have been penned by one M. R. D., from somewhere, its tenor being ungentlemanly, and its character an attack upon *Judge Benedict, (Chief Justice of Liberia,)* and *President J. J. Roberts;* what the author of the article in question expected to accomplish by it, is known only to himself and satellites. I never thought that there lived in the United States a *man*—so called rather—of the sable hue, *directly* or *indirectly*, who was so extremely depraved, basely defamatory, and so well qualified to be shunned as a *felon*, as this M. R. D. has proved himself to be. His whole article was founded on the basest fictions, and deserves to be inserted, as a chief page, in *Pandora's book of curses*, while the author has earned for himself the scorn of all who are virtuous.

In taking this notice of M. R. D. it need not be considered as *obsta principiis* but, merely to inform you that it is known in Liberia, that we have *one* virulent enemy belonging to our race, who is now living in the United States, and who, by adding heinousness and deep-rooted spite, to ignorance and obstinacy, has proved himself unworthy of Liberia's sympathies, so much so, that she would not willingly receive him as an adopted son, unless a change —of a radical nature—be first effected in his moral character.

The gentlemen whom he attempts to pour his spleen upon, are so far superior to him in moral excellence, virtue, and intelligence, as to be out of the reach of his calumny, which will reverberate upon his own infamous head with redoubled force and fury; and as official characters, they have acclived to a height upon the mount of eminence, and in the affections of their countrymen, that I am sure M. R. D. with all his diabolical emissaries, can never reach—and would be absurd to aspire to—on this side Jordan's stormy banks.

Liberia, with all her official men,

are unassailable, by any creature possessed with common sense. She has withstood the blasts of discord, the winds of enmity, and the floods of ignorance and spleen for more than a quarter of a century; and while too she was but a nation in embryo, and now, though she be but a child, she stands pre-eminent in a moral point of view, and ere she reaches manhood her intellectual puissance, wealth, and moral worth, will stand unsurpassed by any nation of similar age and circumstances.

It has been by industry that we have thrived, and reached the position that we now maintain; and need I tell you that, we are on our way to the summit! We are not yet tired of our liberties, or too obtuse to appreciate them; as they are vouchsafed to us by our glorious constitution, an instrument that I must love, because I am a Liberian, and though I had no hand in making it, yet as I have espoused it, I intend to assist in preserving and protecting it unbroken and unharmed; that if possibly it may have to pass through the elements of discord, the waves of adverse sentiment, and, if so be, to assist in shielding it while passing through the crackling flames of disunion, that it may come forth like the Hebrew Trinity from the fiery furnace, without so much as the *smell* of fire upon it. "*By industry we thrive*" is a motto that I love; by it we have thrived, and what has been done *may* be done; and if we carry out this motto in all its construent bearings, we shall continue to prosper, and eventually stand untarnished as certain as that the laws of gravitation attract to the centre, or the great mechanism of nature, acting with resistless power upon matter, produces the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

Thus will we go on, with our watchword *vigilance*, and our aim *improvement!* The jaundiced eye of suspicion may attempt a contagious infusion—the jealousy of popular rivalry may endeavor to eclipse our self-earned merit—the mean-spirited principles of mortified emulation and odium may seek to check our onward course; the fulminating intonations of insidious ignorance may strive to inveigle from our laudable purpose; but these effluviums so far from effecting their contemptible designs, so far from generating a palpable dereliction from our established course, will only tend to augment our impetus, and enhance our conquest with an unfading blaze of glory. Knowing then, that opposition supported by jealousy, ignorance and malice, *will*, and *can* never accomplish its designs, we are encouraged instead of alarmed, to prosecute our efforts, to emulate each other in guarding our liberties, and as strict constructionists, stand upon the ramparts of our constitution, and suffer no infractions upon it, but preserve it as a well-tried talisman in which we may repose confidence, and by so doing it will be the instrument to bless us, in our day and generation; having in itself a redeeming and reviving influence, it shall arise like the meridian sun in resplendent glory, and darting its beams from one end of our system to the other; its refrangible rays shall shine upon, and bless us, even to nations yet unborn; who shall receive birth in the light and growth in its strength, and flourishing under its benign influence, they shall declare that, we never knew oppression, but were, and shall be ever free, being protected, preserved and blest, by the constitution transmitted to us by the Fathers of the Republic!

I have the honor, sir, to assure you of my distinguished considerations,

DESERLINE T. HARRIS.

To Rev. Wm. McLain,

Washington City, D. C.

Appropriation by Ohio.

We have received assurances from Columbus that the bill will pass, which has been already reported, making an appropriation of $600 to defray the expenses of an "exploring committee" of colored people of that State, to visit Liberia and make a selection of a site on which to establish a new settlement of people from that State. The bill also makes an appropriation of $25 each for any number of emigrants not exceeding *fifty* a year, who shall go from Ohio to Liberia.

We shall be glad to see this bill become a law. It shows what public sentiment in the free States will ultimately do. Colonization is not less desirable from the *free* than from the *slave* States.

It is greatly to be regretted that they did not fix the amount to be paid for each emigrant at $50. In the preamble, they use the following language:

"Whereas, *equity* and *justice* dictate that we should not tax the Colonization Society with the expense of sending out our emigrants to Liberia." This is a good sentiment, and it is to be hoped that before the bill passed, it was amended so as to cover the whole expense.

Expense and health of the African Squadron.

We have repeatedly sought, but seldom been able to obtain, reliable information on these two points. We have constantly maintained that the African Squadron was among the most healthy; and that the money spent in keeping it on the coast, would enable us to plant a cordon of settlements along the whole western coast, which would not only suppress entirely the slave trade, but would also civilize the natives.

We are now enabled to present "facts and figures" to this effect. A document has been recently transmitted to the Senate, giving full information on the subject. It appears that the cost of maintaining the United States Squadron on the coast of Africa is $384,500 per annum! Had we that sum at command, with what rapidity could we prosecute the work of colonization, and how soon could we abolish the slave trade on the whole western coast of Africa!

The failure of the squadrons of the United States and England to abolish the slave trade cannot be imputed to the unhealthiness of the coast as a cruising ground. The document before us shows that the mortality on that station is less than in the Home Squadron, or in the East Indies.

The following figures show the number of men and deaths in the African Squadron for four years:

YEAR.	NO. OF MEN.	DEATHS.
1845	631	5
1846	751	8
1847	639	7
1848	591	3

This surely is not an alarming mortality. At the same time, we doubt not that most of these deaths were caused by imprudence which might have been avoided, such as sleeping on shore, or some exposure of the kind. If the men remain on board ship at night, there is no danger from the climate. If they sleep on shore one night, there is no certainty that they will not have an attack of the African fever.

A comparison of the average health of the various naval stations for four years, shows them to rank thus: 1, Mediterranean; 2, Brazil; 3, Pacific; 4, African; 5, East Indies; 6, Home Squadron.

The annual expense of supporting our African squadron would colonize 7,000 emigrants. Who can estimate the good which would thus be done to Liberia, to the emigrants themselves, and also to this country! We are happy to know that this subject is attracting the attention of gentlemen in various parts of the country.

The action of the Ohio legislature, and also of the Indiana legislature, show that public sentiment is gathering a strength from which we may anticipate ere long some healthful action.

Expedition from New Orleans.

THE D. C. Foster sailed from New Orleans on the 15th instant, with eighty emigrants from Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee. We have not yet received the particulars, the Louisiana Colonization Society having despatched the vessel.

Subscribers to the $3000 Fund.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington, February 1, 1850.

For the distinguished liberality shown, in answer to an appeal for means to send to Liberia the slaves liberated by the will of the late THOMAS CAPEHART, of Murfreesboro', North Carolina, I desire to make a public acknowledgment. These people sailed from Norfolk (Va.) on the 26th ultimo, in the Liberia Packet. The whole $3,000 were contributed in due time. The following are the donors:

Prof. H. Tutwiler, Havana, Ala....$100
Hon. J. Burnet, Cincinnati, O.....500
Thos. Rutherford, Esq., Richmond, Va.100
Mrs. John Hepburn, Auburn, N. Y...100
Thos. McKeen, Esq., Easton, Pa.....100
John Cooper, M. D.....do..... } .100
Rev. John Vanderveer, do..... }
H. R. Coburn, Esq., Boston, Mass...100
"A friend to Col'n." Worcester, do...100
Thomas Hanna, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa. .100
"A Dutchman."..... .100
Nicholas Mills, Esq., Richmond, Va...100
Robert Campbell, Esq., Augusta, Geo..100
Messrs. Sewall, Day & Co. Bstn, Mas..100
Rev. L. Woods, D. D., $10; Hon. S. Greenleaf, $10; S. Farrar, Esq., $10; S. Fletcher, $10; Prof. B. B. Edwards, $10; Prof. R. Emerson, $5; Edward Robie, $5; Dr. Sanborn, $5; J. Emerson, $5; S. H. Taylor, $5; Edwards A. Park, $5; H. B. Holmes, $5; N. W. Hazen, $5; F. Cogswell, $5; S. Gray, $2; Moses Foster, jr. $2; S. Grinnell, $1—Andover, Mass., by Dr. Woods.....100
Albert Fearing, Esq., Boston, Mass...100
James Dunlop, $10; Thos. J. McCance, $10; Wm. H. Hubbard, $5; John C. Hobson, $20; John R. Anderson, $55, Richmond, Va.....100
L. Keese, Esq., $25, Mrs. D. G. Godden, $25, Louisville, Miss; Jason Torry, Esq., Honesdale, Pa., $50...100
Mrs. Devereaux, Albany, N. Y.....100
A Friend.....100
Maurice Wurts, New York.....100
W. E. Dodge.....do..... 100
James Suydam.....do..... 100
James N. Dickson. do..... 100
Friends in Newburg do..... 100
Another friend..... 100
A. G. Phelps, jr...do..... 100
John Clark .....do..... 100

The above has all been paid into the treasury.

The Packet sailed from Norfolk with one hundred and thirty-six emigrants on board. The Chieftain will sail from Savannah on the 14th instant with a large company.

We are greatly in need of funds, and we entreat our friends in all parts of the country not to delay sending us their help. Our good friend, SOLOMON STURGIS, Esq., of Putnam, Ohio, has just sent us $1,000 to aid in purchasing the Gallinas territory.

W. McLAIN, *Sec'y Am. Col. Soc.*

Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their Office, from February 15th to March 15th, 1850.

Receipts at Office.

Hugh Campbell, Esq., donation per E. Cresson, Esq.....	10 00
4th July col. in Ass. Ref. Pres. Ch., of Beulah, Mercer County, Rev. Robert Wm. Oliver, Pastor.....	5 00
Thomas Inglis, of Christiansburg, donation through Editor of Presbyterian.....	5 00
Leonard Jewell, Esq., donation per E. Cresson, Esq.....	3 50
	$23 50

Collected by Rev. E. H. May, Agent.

A female friend to the Society, $50, Alex. Symington, Alex. Fullerton, A. J. Bell, per Dr. John Bell, and Wm. R. Lejee, each $10, Wm. Parker Foulke, Herman Cope, J. J. Vanderkemp, W. D. Lewis, R. B. Davidson, Cash and Cash, ea. $5.....	125 00

Receipts for the African Repository.

Dr. W. W. Perrine, $1, Israel Morris, $1, John Byers, $1, John Lapsley, $1, Judge Carpenter, $1.....	5 00

Recapitulation.

Receipts at Office.....	23 50
Receipts, per Rev Mr. May.....	125 00
" for African Repository..	5 00
Total.....	$153 50

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums towards the expense of colonizing in Bassa County, Liberia, the slaves gratuitously emancipated by Mrs. See, of Randolph County, Virginia, contributed in response to the appeal of their pastor, Rev. Enoch Thomas: John B. Myers, $100; Joseph D. Brown, $60; Prof. Hugh L. Hodge, $60; Josiah White, $50; Dr. Samuel Moore, $50; Thomas Biddle, Sen., $50; John Farnum, $50; Moses Johnson, $50; A. B., $50; Caleb Jones, $25; John W. Claghorn, $20; Joseph Jeanes, $20; Oxford par. congregation, per Rev. John M. Dickey, Pastor, $15, Richard Price, $10; S. N. Bunting, $10; Wm. Woram, $5; Mrs. Bailey, of Westchester, $5; Mrs. Lydia Latta, $5; Jno. Fausset, $5; Elijah Brown, $2; E. C., $100..... 742 00

ELLIOTT CRESSON,
Colonization Office.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1850.

VERMONT.

Peacham—Dr. Josiah Shedd, annual contribution..... 10 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lee—Eli Bradley, Esq..... 1 00

Salem—Balance of a legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by John B. Lawrence, deceased, by A. L. Pierson and Charles Lawrence, Esqs., Executors..... 37 24

Hadley—Legacy left by Madame Dorothy Williams, of Hadley, Mass., to the Am. Col. Soc. from James B. Porter, Esq., Executor, through Rev. Joseph Tracy..... 23 68

61 92

CONNECTICUT.

Middletown—Legacy left by Miss Mary Ann Hubbard to the Am. Col. Soc., E. G. Hubbard, Esq., Executor, by F. L. Gleason, Esq..... 100 00

NEW YORK.

New York City—Donation from "J. N.," New York City.... 500 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Patterson's Mills, Washington Co.—James Patterson, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., $30; Wm. Cowen, Esq, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., $30, by Hon. Robert R. Reed..... 60 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—Daniel Campbell, Esq..... 5 00

VIRGINIA.

Virginia—Miss Mildred Pollard, a donation by Rev. J. J. Royall, 5 00

Winchester—Contribution to the Col. Soc., sent anonymously to C. Walker, Esq..... 5 00

Halifax C. H.—Annual subscription of Mr. Dabney Cosby, jr. $5, Mrs. M. E. Grammer, $2 50, Rev. J. Grammer, $30.. 37 50

47 50

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—The Misses Jones.. 15 00

KENTUCKY.

Masonville—James Lashbrooks, Esq..... 20 00

OHIO.

Cedarville—From Cedarville Col. Soc., donation, by John Orr, Esq., Treasurer..... 28 62

Adams's Mills—J. Stillwell, Esq., $5, J. Ingalls, $1..... 6 00

Cincinnati—David Oliver, M. D. & Nehemiah Wade, Esqs., ea. $40, Bailey, Langstaff & Co., $25, given to pay expenses of printing Christy's lecture on colonization, by David Christy.. 105 00

139 62

ILLINOIS,

Upper Alton–Rev. Eben. Rodgers, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 30 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez—Contribution by members of Carmel Church, to constitute Rev. James Purviance, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., by Thomas Henderson, Esq..... 30 00

Total Contributions....$1,019 04

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Fryeburg*—Henry C. Buswell, Esq., to March '50, $2 67, Edward L. Osgood, Esq., to March '50, $2 67, Isaiah Warren, Esq., to March '50, $2 66..... 8 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Acworth*—Edward Woodbury, to March '50, $1..... 1 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Jos. Tracy: *Brookline*—Dea. Thos. Griggs, on account, $1. *New Bedford*—J. H. Bartlett, to July '51, $1. *Westford*—Miss Mary Ann Wright, for '50, $1. *Plymouth*—Henry J. Oliver, to Jan. '51, $2, Mrs. Rhoda Lawrence, to March '50, $1. *Auburn*—Rev. M. G. Wheeler, for '50, $1. *Lee*—Eli Bradley, Esq., to Nov. '50, $1. *Auburn*—Benjamin Wiser, Esq., for '50, $1. *Lexington*—Col. S. Burbank, to July '52, $5..... 14 00

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*—Henry Patterson, Esq., for '50, $1.... 1 00

VIRGINIA.—*Norfolk*—John S. Wise, to March, '51, 50 cts., John T. Bidgood, to March, '51, 50 cts., John S. Wright, to March, '51, 50 cts., John W. Wilder, to March, '51, 50 cts., Wm. Grimes, to March, '51, 50 cts., Joseph Deans, to Mar. '51, 50 cts., John Ames, to March, '51, 50 cts., Wm. Deans, sen., to March, '51, 50 cts., Wm. F. Wright, to March, '51, 50 cts., John H. Bidgood, to March, '51, 50 cts., Charles Lewis, to March, '51, 50 cts., Wm. J. Wright, to March, '51, 50 cts., Willis Barnes, to Mar. '51, 50 cts., Richard Bruce, to March, '51, 50 cts., James H. Carney, to March, '51, 50 cts., Thomas Taitt, to March, '51, 50 cts. *Portsmouth*—Jas. Hargrove, to March, '51, 50 cts. *Fredericksburgh*—Mrs. Helen Grinnan, to March, '51, $1.... 9 50

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Washington*—Abram M. Allen, for '50, by Hon. Edward Stanley, $1..... 1 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Charleston*—J. B. Whitridge, M. D., to Jan. '51, $7..... 7 00

GEORGIA.—*Savannah*—Edward Hall, to March, '51, $1, Rev. John Cox, to March, '51, $1, John Barlon, to May, '51, $1, Mrs. Elenor Giles, to March, '51, $1. *Columbus*—Dr. Asa Pond, for '50 and '51, $2..... 6 00

KENTUCKY.—*Masonville*—James M. Birkhead, for '50, $1. *Owensborough*—Alex'r Fields, for '50, $1. *Danville*—Willis Russell, for '50, $1. *Millersburgh*—Alex. McClintock, to 18 March, '50, $2..... 5 00

Total Repository..... 52 50
Total Contributions....1,019 04

Aggregate Amount....$1,071 54

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

It will greatly advance our operations if subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the year that has just closed, will remit us the amount through the Post Office.

To all who will send us THREE DOLLARS we will send a receipt *in full* and *free of postage*, for the years 1847 and 1848.

TERMS OF THE REPOSITORY.

The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at $1 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life member of the American Colonization Society.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.